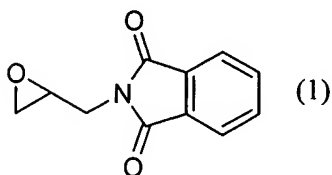
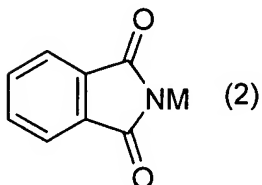


Amendments to the Claims

1. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing glycidylphthalimide represented by the following formula (1):

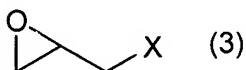


which comprises reacting in an alcohol solvent an alkali metal phthalimide represented by the following formula (2):



wherein M is an alkali metal,

with an epihalohydrin represented by the following formula (3):



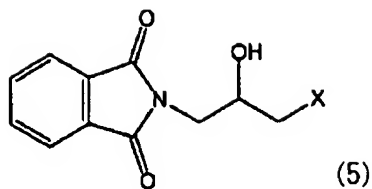
wherein X is a halogen atom; or

reacting phthalimide and an epihalohydrin (3) in an organic solvent in the presence of an alkali metal carbonate, an alkali metal hydrogencarbonate or a quaternary ammonium salt (4) represented by the following formula:



wherein R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are the same or different, C₁₋₁₆ alkyl, C₂₋₁₆ alkenyl, aryl-alkyl(C₁₋₁₆) or aryl, and X is chloro ion, bromo ion, iodo ion, hydrogensulfate ion or hydroxy ion,

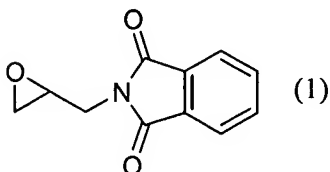
to prepare a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide represented by the following formula (5):



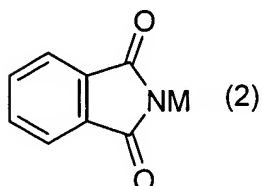
wherein X is the same as defined above,

~~and then by cyclizing the compound (5) with an alkali metal alkoxide, and recovering the resultant glycidylphthalimide.~~

2. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing glycidylphthalimide ~~glycidylphthalimide~~ represented by the following formula (1):

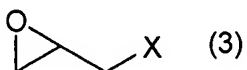


which comprises ~~by~~ reacting in an alcohol solvent an alkali metal phthalimide represented by the following formula (2):



wherein M is an alkali metal,

with an epihalohydrin represented by the following formula (3):



wherein X is a halogen atom, and recovering the resultant glycidylphthalimide.

3. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 2 ~~for preparing optically active glycidylphthalimide~~ wherein the epihalohydrin is an optically active epihalohydrin, and the glycidylphthalimide is optically active glycidylphthalimide.

4. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 2 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the reaction is carried out in the presence of a quaternary ammonium salt of the formula (4):



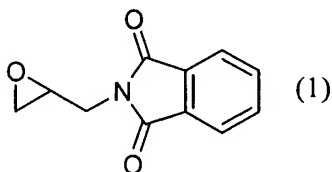
wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are the same or different, C_{1-16} alkyl, C_{2-16} alkenyl, aryl-alkyl(C_{1-16}) or aryl, and X is chloro ion, bromo ion, iodo ion, hydrogensulfate ion or hydroxy ion.

5. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 2 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the halogen atom in the epihalohydrin ~~or the optically active epihalohydrin~~ is a chlorine atom.

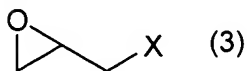
6. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 2 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the alkali metal phthalimide is potassium phthalimide.

7. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 2 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active glycidylphthalimide~~ wherein the alcohol solvent is a secondary alcohol or a tertiary alcohol.

8. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing glycidylphthalimide ~~glycidylphthalimide~~ represented by the following formula (1):



which comprises reacting phthalimide and an epihalohydrin represented by the following formula (3):



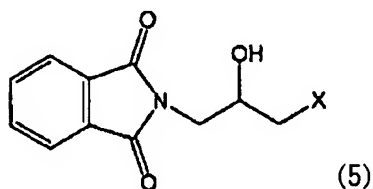
wherein X is a halogen atom,

in an organic solvent in the presence of an alkali metal carbonate, an alkali metal hydrogencarbonate or a quaternary ammonium salt (4) represented by the following formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are the same or different, C_{1-16} alkyl, C_{2-16} alkenyl, aryl-alkyl(C_{1-16}) or aryl, and X is chloro ion, bromo ion, iodo ion, hydrogensulfate ion or hydroxy ion,

to prepare a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide represented by the following formula (5):



wherein X is the same defined above,

and then by cyclizing the compound (5) with an alkali metal alkoxide, and recovering the resultant glycidylphthalimide.

9. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 8 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide~~, wherein the reaction of the first step and the second step is carried out in one pot.

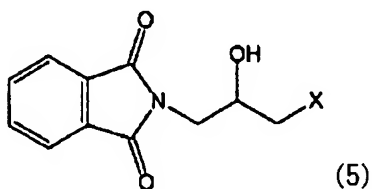
10. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 8 ~~for preparing optically active glycidylphthalimide~~ wherein the epihalohydrin is an optically active epihalohydrin, and the glycidylphthalimide is optically active glycidylphthalimide.

11. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 8 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the halogen atom in the epihalohydrin ~~or the optically active epihalohydrin~~ is a chlorine atom.

12. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 8 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the organic solvent is an alcohol or an ether.

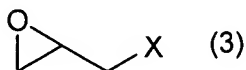
13. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 12 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the alcohol is methanol, isopropanol or tert-butanol, and the ether is tetrahydrofuran or 1,4-dioxane.

14. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide represented by the following formula (5):



wherein X is a halogen atom,

which comprises reacting phthalimide and an epihalohydrin represented by the following formula (3):



wherein X is the same as defined above,

in an organic solvent in the presence of an alkali metal carbonate, an alkali metal hydrogencarbonate or a quaternary ammonium salt (4) represented by the following formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are the same or different, C_{1-16} alkyl, C_{2-16} alkenyl, aryl-alkyl(C_{1-16}) or aryl, and X is chloro ion, bromo ion, iodo ion, hydrogensulfate ion or hydroxy ion.

15. (Withdrawn) The process for preparing an optically active N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide of claim 14, wherein the epihalohydrin is an optically active epihalohydrin.
16. (Withdrawn) The process for preparing an optically active N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide of claim 14, wherein the halogen atom in the epihalohydrin or the optically active epihalohydrin is chlorine atom.
17. (Withdrawn) The process claimed in claim 14 for preparing a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide or an optically active N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide, wherein the organic solvent is an alcohol or an ether.
18. (Withdrawn) The process claimed in claim 17 for preparing a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide or an optically active N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide, wherein the alcohol is methanol, isopropanol or tert-butanol, and the ether is tetrahydrofuran or 1,4-dioxane.
19. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 3 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the reaction is carried out in the presence of a quaternary ammonium salt of the formula (4):

$$R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4 N^+ X^- \quad (4)$$
wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are the same or different, C_{1-16} alkyl, C_{2-16} alkenyl, aryl-alkyl(C_{1-16}) or aryl, and X is chloro ion, bromo ion, iodo ion, hydrogensulfate ion or hydroxy ion.
20. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 3 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the halogen atom in the ~~epihalohydrin or the optically active epihalohydrin~~ is a chlorine atom.

21. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 3 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the alkali metal phthalimide is potassium phthalimide.
22. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 3 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active glycidylphthalimide~~ wherein the alcohol solvent is a secondary alcohol or a tertiary alcohol.
23. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 10 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the halogen atom in the ~~epihalohidrin or the optically active epihalohydrin~~ is a chlorine atom.
24. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 10 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the organic solvent is an alcohol or an ether.
25. (Currently Amended) The process claimed in claim 24 ~~for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound~~, wherein the alcohol is methanol, isopropanol or tert-butanol, and the ether is tetrahydrofuran or 1,4-dioxane.
26. (Withdrawn) The process for preparing an optically active N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide of claim 15, wherein the halogen atom in the epihalohidrin or the optically active epihalohydrin is chlorine atom.
27. (Withdrawn) The process claimed in claim 15 for preparing a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide or an optically active N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide, wherein the organic solvent is an alcohol or an ether.
28. (Withdrawn) The process claimed in claim 27 for preparing a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide or an optically active N-(3-halogeno-2-

hydroxypropyl)phthalimide, wherein the alcohol is methanol, isopropanol or tert-butanol, and the ether is tetrahydrofuran or 1,4-dioxane.